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(54) SKIN COSMETIC

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a skin cosmetic that can change hue of the skin, as its clearness is maintained, and covers color unevenness on the skin such as spots, freckles and the like to give natural finish.

SOLUTION: This skin cosmetic contains the following powders (A) and (B): (A) a powder with a color difference ( $\Delta E$ ) of 7-70 according to the formula:  $\Delta E = [(L_{45,45^*} - L_{45,20^*})^2 + (a_{45,45^*} - a_{45,20^*})^2 + (b_{45,45^*} - b_{45,20^*})^2]^{0.5}$ , where the two interference colors ( $L_{45,45^*}$ ,  $a_{45,45^*}$ ,  $b_{45,45^*}$ ) and ( $L_{45,20^*}$ ,  $a_{45,20^*}$ ,  $b_{45,20^*}$ ) are measured according to the CIE 1976  $L^*a^*b^*$  representation on the specimens, in which the cosmetic powder is uniformly coated on a black synthetic leather in a unit weight of 8 mg/100 cm<sup>2</sup>, at 45° incidence angle and -45° and -20° reflection angles and (B) an inorganic powder that has a refractive index of 1.60-1.80 and  $\geq 70\%$  scatter transmission and  $\geq 85\%$  whole transmission, when a thin layer of 25 wt.% powder concentration is formed in the thickness of 25  $\mu\text{m}$ .

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**Ref. 3**

The followings are described:

## &lt;Paragraph 0047&gt;

Powders includes, for example, inorganic powder such as talc, mica, kaolin, sericite, muscovite, synthetic mica, Phlogopite, Lepidolite, Biotite, lithionite, Vermiculite, magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, Diatomite, magnesium silicate, calcium silicate, aluminum silicate, barium silicate, strontium silicate, metal salt of tungstate, hydroxyapatite, hydrous silicic acid, silicic anhydride, magnesium oxide, Bentonite, zeolite, ceramic powder and aluminum hydroxide; organic powder such as nylon powder, polyethylene powder, polymethylbenzoguanamin powder, polymethylmethacrylate powder, tetrafluoroethylene powder, cellulose microcrystalline, rice starch and lauroyl lysine; powder of surfactant (metal salt) such as calcium stearate, zinc stearate, magnesium stearate, magnesium myristate, calcium Cetyl Phosphate and sodium zinc cetyl phosphate; inorganic colored powder such as titanium oxide, zinc oxide, zirconium oxide, ferric oxide (Anhydrous Iron (III) Oxide), ferrous titanate, ferric hydroxide, loess, black iron oxide, carbon black, mango violet, cobalt violet, chromium oxide, chromium hydroxide, cobalt titan, ultramarine and iron blue; pearlescent pigment such as titanium oxide coated mica, titanium oxide coated bismuth oxychloride, bismuth oxychloride, titanium oxide coated talc and colored titanium oxide coated mica; metal powder such as aluminum powder, stainless powder and copper powder; plate powder described in JP Patent Publication (Kokai) No. 09-067232 A (1997) and their derivatives obtained by treating it with silicone or fluoro compound.

## &lt;Example 2&gt;

Following creamy foundation was prepared according to the method below:

(1) Stearic acid	5.5
(2) Lipophilic glycerol monostearate	2.5
(3) Cetostearyl alcohol	1.0
(4) Monolauryl popyleneglycol	3.0
(5) Squalene	7.0
(6) Olive oil	8.0
(7) Purified water	remainder
(8) Antiseptic	quantitatively
(9) Triethanolamine	1.2
(10) Sorbit	3.0
(11) Titanium oxide	8.0
(12) Talc	5.0
(13) Colored pigment (black and yellow iron oxide, colcothar)	quantitatively
(14) Barium sulfate(Example 2 in JP 04-5215)	4.0
(15) Blue pearlescent pigment	5.0
(16) Fragrance	trace

## &lt;Example 3&gt;

Following face powder was prepared according to the method below:

(translation)

(1) Mica	Remainder
(2) Violet pearlescent pigment(Flamenco stain violet)	8.0
(3) Plate powder of barium sulfate(Example 3 in JP 04-5215)	30.0
(4) Talc	30.0
(5) Titanium oxide	0.5
(6) Colcothar	0.1
(7) Yellow iron oxide	0.1
(8) Black iron oxide	0.01
(9) Magnesium stearate	10.0
(10)Antiseptic	quantitatively